

35. ON THE FIRST RECORD OF A CLADOCERAN,
LEYDIGIA ACANTHOCERCOIDES (FISCHER 1854) (CHYDORIDAE)
FROM ALIGARH, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

(With one text-figure)

In spite of the several publications dealing with the ecology of zooplankton (Khan and Siddiqui, 1974; Haque and Khan, 1994), no

single satisfactory investigation regarding cladoceran diversity has been made from Aligarh (U.P.), India. Nine species belonging to six

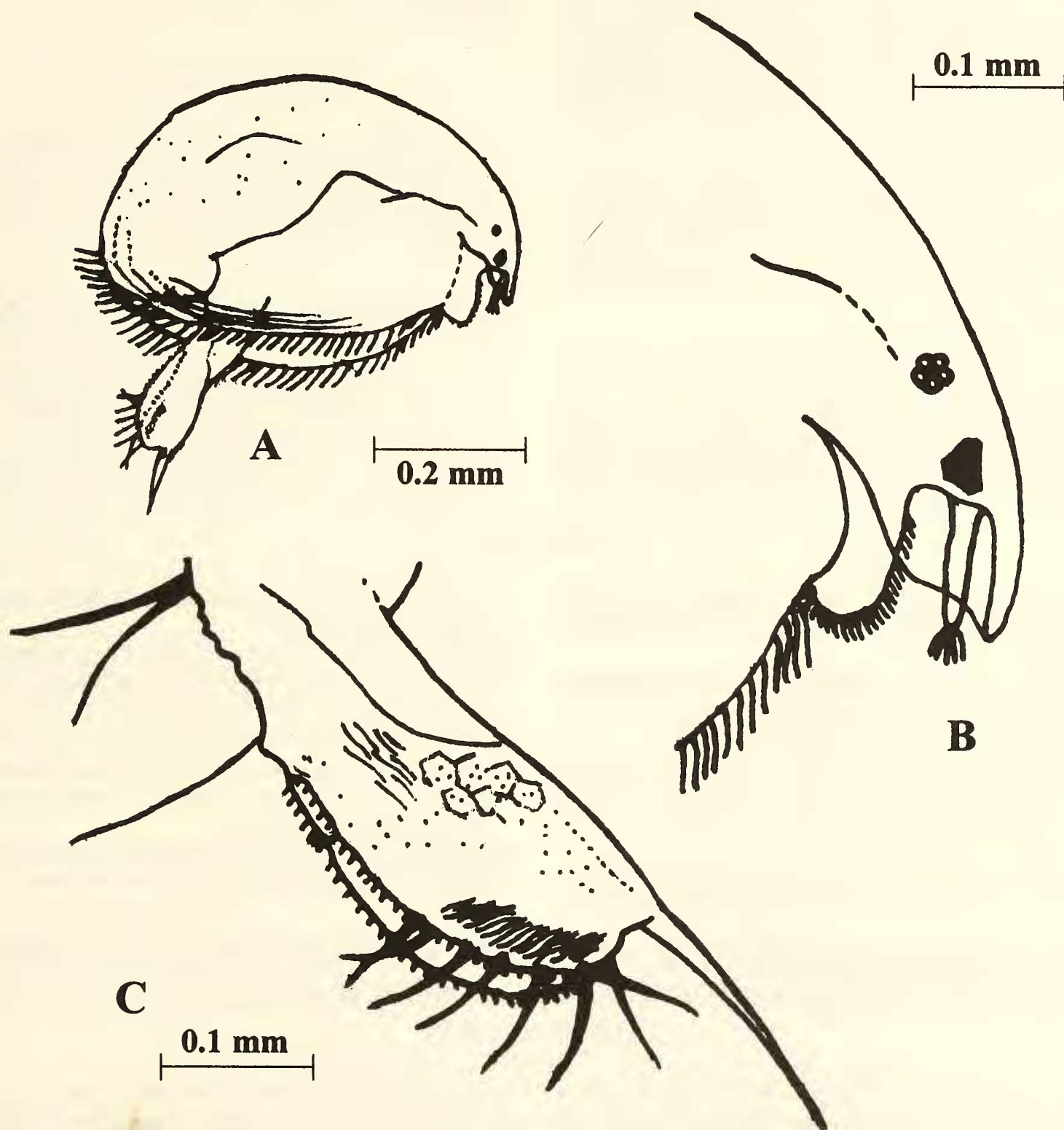


Fig. 1. *Leydigia acanthocercoides* A: Adult female; B: Head; C: Post-abdomen

genera of Cladocera have been reported from this region so far. We describe a rare cladoceran *Leydigia acanthocercoides* (Fischer), for the first time from this locality.

L. acanthocercoides is a widely distributed species in India (Nayar, 1971; Sharma, 1978; Michael and Sharma, 1988) and Sri Lanka (Rajapaksa and Fernando, 1982). In a study of Cladocera of the Indian subcontinent extending from 6°N (Sri Lanka) to 37°N (Kashmir) Lat. Fernando and Kanduru (1984) have included *L. acanthocercoides* in a group of cladocerans which occurred at all latitudes over 32-20° N except Srinagar.

The species inhabits aquatic weeds in polluted ponds. Specimens were preserved in 5% formalin, sketched with the help of camera lucida and measured. The species was identified after Battish (1992).

Female: Body measures 0.64 mm in length. Main features include oblong, oval shaped, compressed shell without crest with small extended head. Dorsal margin of the shell not evenly rounded. Shell valves with

longitudinal striations on the postero-ventral edge. Entire ventral margin of valves with long cilia. Labral keel rhomboidal with rounded corners and provided with cilia. Ocellus pentagonal and larger than rounded eye. Post-abdomen large with numerous cilia, while expanded post-anal part with a number of large spines of varying lengths. Claws long and slender without basal spine. Colour pink in living specimen.

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36. EXTENDED DISTRIBUTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE RARE SEAWEED *TYDEMANIA EXPEDITIONIS* WEBER VAN BOSSE (CHLOROPHYCEAE) IN THE INDIAN REGION

The genus *Tydemania* Weber Van Bosse is represented by only two species viz. *T. gardineri* and *T. expeditionis* in the world, with their principal centres of distribution in Malayan

archipelago, Philippines, Marshall Islands, Liu-Kiu Islands, Caroline Islands, Nancowry Island in the Bay of Bengal and Chagos Archipelago, Amirante Islands. From the Indian region,